

The Caledonian Mercury

No. 11,985.]

EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, SATURDAY, JULY 14. 1798.

[PRICE SIXPENCE.]

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LICENSED STATE-LOTTERY OFFICES,

No. 104. Bank Buildings, Cornhill; No. 8. opposite the King's
Mews, Charing Cross, London; and at McIl. Stevenson and
Matchett's, Market Place, Norwich.

"Where No. 35,989. drawn, March 22. 1798, a Prize of

20,000. was sold in Two Fourth, Two Eighth, and Four Six-
teenth, Shares.

ALSO,

No. 12,807, the last Prize of 30,000. shared, was sold in Six-
teen Sixteenths.

And in Lotteries since the year 1767, a great proportion of
Capital Prizes, too numerous to mention.

*—Country Correspondents may have Tickets and Shares
sent them, by remitting Post Office orders, bills payable at
Court, or by the Mail and Stage Coachmen, Carriers, &c. on
the lowest terms.

Letters, POST PAID, duly answered.—Schemes gratis.

I U L Y .

Twenty-Fourth of this Month.

THE IRISH STATE-LOTTERY begins Drawing.

THE TICKETS AND SHARES are on Sale, at

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, & CO'S

LICENSED STATE-LOTTERY OFFICES,

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Letters, POST PAID, duly answered.

Prices JULY 9.

Half, L. 3 19 0 Eighth, L. 1 0 6

Fourth, 2 0 0 Sixteenth, 0 10 6

Registring SIXPENCE each Number.

In last Irish Lottery, No. 3427, a Prize of TEN THOUSAND
POUNDS, was Sold at this Office, and the value paid on de-
mand.

Also, in last Lottery, No. 3427, a Prize of FIVE HUN-
DRED POUNDS, divided into Sixteen Sixteenths.—Besides
a number of OTHER CAPITALS in former Lotteries.

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The Prizes to be paid on demand, as usual.

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, EDINBURGH,

JULY 12. 1798.

THE LORD PROVOST, Magistrates, and Council, have

come to the resolution of Building the CELLARS and

the PAVEMENT in front of the unifid Areas in YORK-
PLACE; any person willing to contract for the same may give

in sealed Estimates to the City Chamberlain, before the 24th

July, who will shew the plans of the cellars, and deliver our

Estimates respecting the pavement.

sent by Post.

This Day is Published,

BELL & BRADFUTT,

Elegantly printed in one volume octavo, price 3s. in boards.

DON CARLOS,

A TRAGEDY,

Translated from the German of FREDERICK SCHILLER, Author

of the Minstrel, Piccico, &c.

Allo, by the same Author.

THE ROBBERS,

A TRAGEDY;

Third Edition, corrected and improved; with an elegant Front-
piece, 2vo. price 3s. 6d. in boards.

The following New Books, lately published, may be had as above.

1. Observations on the Western Parts of England, relative
chiefly to Picturesque Beauty; to which are added, a few Re-
marks on the Picturesque Beauty of the Isle of Wight, by Will-
iam Gilpin, A.M. one vol. 2vo. with 12 elegant prints, 1s. 1s.
boards.

2. "Allo Mr Gilpin's other Works.

3. Mickle's Translation of Camoens's Lusafia, a new edition, 2
vols. 2vo. 12s. boards.

4. Count Rumford's Essays, No. 7. part 2. 1s. 8d.

5. A Series of Plays, in which it is attempted to delineate the
stronger passions of the mind, each edition being the subject of a
Tragedy and a Comedy, one vol. 2vo. 1s. bound.

6. The Poet of Literature, a Satirical Poem, 7th edition
2s. 6d. boards.

7. Couper's Poems, a new edition, 2 vols. small 12mo. elegant
boards.

8. Poems by Joseph Fawcett, 2vo. 5s. bound.

9. Cary's New Itinerary, or Roads of Great Britain, 2vo. 6s. 6d.
boards.

10. Travels, in the year 1792, through France, Turkey, and Hung-
ary, to Vienna, by Will. Hunter, Esq. 2 vol. 2vo. 12s. boards.

11. Clery's Journal of Occurrences at the Temple during the
confinement of Louis XVI. King of France, French or English
2vo. fewed.

12. COUNTY OF CLACKMANAN.

The Heirs and Farmers of the County of Clackmannan are
requested to meet at the house of John McGregor, wine-
mer, in Clackmannan, upon Tuesday the 24th day of July current, at
twelve o'clock noon, when matters of importance respecting the
police of the County will be laid before them.

KINCARDINESHIRE MILITIA.

The following persons, drawn at the second ballot for Mil-
itia, men for the County of Kincardine, having failed to ap-
pear, viz.—

John Moncur, day-labourer at Benholm.

John Valentine, nephew to Rob. Valentine in Boggendoll.

Thomas Ferguson, late household servant at Ardbuthnot,
said to have gone to the thire of Ayr.

Donald McDonald, late roadmaker, near Netherley, parish
of Fetteresso.

Alexander McKenzie, roadmaker, at East Kirkton of
Dairsie.

William McKinnon, late roadmaker, near Netherley, parish
of Fetteresso.

Horses Broke for every denomination, with the greatest care
and attention.

CHA. MONRO, Dep. Cl.

MILITIA.

VIII. or Forfarshire Regiment of Militia.

The following persons drawn by first and second ballot, or
part of the quota of the MILITIA for the county of

Forfar, having failed to attend or find Substitutes, although due
notice in writing has been given them by a Constable, to appear at the meeting of Lieutenancy and Justices of Peace of

the County, held in the Town-house of Montrose, on Tuesday

the 26th June inst. at 12 o'clock forenoon, viz.—

Not to be repeated.

John McDonald, tailor with Andrew Dickson

John Lasdow, weaver with Conner Marion

Robert Macmillan, draper with Alexander Porteous

MOREBATTLE.

James Hunter, servant to John Hunter, tailor

JEDBURGH.

Andrew Waugh, labourer

CASTLETON & CAVERNS.

James Thomson, gardener at Stobs

Therefore the above persons are again required to attend an

Adjourned Meeting of the Deputy Lieutenants and Justices of

Peace of the County at Jedburgh, on Wednesday the fifth day

of August next, at 12 o'clock noon, to take the Oath of Allegiance;

and be enrolled as Militiamen, or provide Substitutes, and in default shall forfeit and pay Ten Pounds Sterling each, and be liable to serve again or provide Substitutes whenever any ballot

shall take place for the same parish; and thereafter, in case of non payment or providing a Substitute, shall be liable to be apprehended and punished as defectors, according to the provisions

of the Act for punishing mutiny and defection; and in case of not being taken within two calendar months after they

ought to have appeared, and unless the parish shall within one

calendar month, after notice given, procure a fit and able per-

son to serve instead of such defector, then the Deputy Lieu-

tenant and Justices of Peace shall proceed to ballot for another

from the original Ballot Box; and on that account it is earnestly

recommended to parishes in general, and particularly to such

persons on whom the lot by ballot has not yet fallen, but whose

names shall remain in the original ballot boxes, to make every

enquiry and give the necessary information to any of the De-

puty Lieutenants, or to the Clerk of the General Meeting,

where one or all of the aforesaid absences may be found, seeing

that the parish at large, and those persons whose names are still

undrawn, are evidently interested in discovering those defec-

ters, and compelling them to serve.

LONDON GAZETTE, July 10.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, July 10, 1793.
Copy of a letter from Rear Admiral Sir HUGH CLOBERT-CHARSTAN, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at the Cape of Good Hope, to EVAN NEPEAN, Esq. dated on board the Tremendous, in Simon's Bay, April 29.

SIR,
Please to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the Indispensable letter of marque, of 14 guns and 32 men, arrived in Table Bay on the 6th ult., the master of which informed me of his having captured, about 35 leagues S. W. of Cape Horn, a Spanish letter of marque, named the Union, carrying 12 guns and 32 men, laden with tallow, hides, and herb tea. The prize has since arrived in Table Bay, was bound from Montevideo to Lima, and is estimated at about 30,000. I have the honour to be, &c.
HUGH C. CHRISTIAN.

BANKRUPT.—
William Sewell, of Clifton, Gloucester, scrivener.
S. Eglin and S. Popya, of St Luke Old Street, Midd. bookellers.
John Toplis, of Queen's Row, Pimlico, Middlesex, surgeon.
Thomas Berrian, late of Thorne, York, money-lender.
William Williams, of Bately, York, woollssper.
G. Temperley and J. Fleming, of Boothby, Cumberland, check manufacturers.
Thomas Hanfis, of Croydon, Surry, cheesemonger.
William Smith, of Monkwearmouth shore, Durham, shipbuilder.
William Clarke, of Radcliffe Highway, Middlesex, cheesemonger.

LLOYD'S MARINE LIST, JULY 10.

THE Crescent, from China to London, was taken by the Mercury French privateer, of 16 guns, on the 17th ult. and since taken by the Caroline frigate, and brought into Falmouth.

The Betsey, M'Crea, from Liverpool to Charlestown, has been taken, retaken, and arrived at Virginia.

The Volunteer, Park, from Shields to Oporto, is taken and carried into Gozo.

The Turner, Pike, from Newfoundland to Lisbon, is taken by a French privateer.

The Anna, Haddock, from St Thomas's to Altona, is taken by a Spanish privateer, and carried into Coruña.

The Friendship, Blair, from Liverpool to Oporto, is taken by a Spanish row-boat.

The Merchant, Wheatley, from Norway, was taken by a privateer on the 16th ult.

The Unity, —, from Dartmouth, and a vessel from Ireland to Newfoundland, foundered at sea in a gale of wind.

The Mary, Warden, from New York to Bristol, is taken by a privateer, and sent for Spain.

The John and Mary, Wilton, from Berwick to Gottenburgh, is taken and carried into Marstrand.

The Industry, Woodford, from St Vincent's to Virginia, is lost on Cape Horn.

Portsmouth, July 8.—Arrived, the Heroine frigate, from India. —. Sailed, the Leopard man of war, Dædalus frigate, and Orestes brig, for India.

Plymouth, July 8.—Sailed, the Foudroyant man of war, and Magnanime frigate, on a cruise.

Hamburg.—Arrived, the —, Kettison, from Leith.

Peterburgh.—Arrived, the Charlotte, Cannon; Jane, Wood; and Friendship, Cookfield, from Leith.

MAILS.
Arrived, —, Ireland, 6.—Hamburg, 2.
Left, —, Ireland 3.—Hamburg, 1.

London.

JULY 11.

Dispatches were yesterday received at the Admiralty from Admiral Lord Bridport, dated off Ushant, the 6th inst. stating that he had on that day been joined by the squadron under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Thompson, consisting of the Queen Charlotte, of 100 guns; Formidable of 98; Bellona, of 74; Mars, of 74; Captain, of 74; Robust, of 74; and Russel, of 74.—Same day the Royal Sovereign, Neptune, Pompey, Defiance, Canada, Terrible, and Megara fireship, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Allan Gardner, parted from the fleet, and on Saturday evening arrived in Cawland Bay, to recruit.

The Channel fleet has of late frequently seen the French squadron at anchor in Brest harbour, but the enemy never shewed any disposition to come out.—That port is now so completely blockaded, that no ship can either go in or come out without being brought to by our fleet.

Yesterday Lord Camelford, commander of the Favourite sloop of war, arrived in town from the West-Indies, and attended at the Admiralty, where he had an interview with the Lords Commissioners.

Lord Camelford, who arrived in town on Monday, is gone down to Dropmore to visit his sister, Lady Grenville. His Lordship wears a large cocked hat, and his head is closely shaved.

It seems as if Ministers considered the preparations which have been going on some time on the coast of France as sufficient to justify some precautions. Orders have accordingly been issued within these few days for a considerable number of troops to march towards the coast, to be stationed in such a manner as to be ready to repel any attempt. Perhaps the apprehensions entertained of some design of this nature may have been an additional inducement for Ministers to countermand several of the corps which were about to embark for Ireland. It certainly would have been unwise to expose the coast to attack or to insult by transporting so great a part of our regular force, as it was at one time proposed to send to the sister kingdom.

How far the French seriously meditate at present any attack upon this country, upon Ireland, or on the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, the information of Government ought to enable them to judge. The Paris Journals inform us, that troops have been assembling in the neighbourhood of Cherbourg, and that some vessels are equipping at Brest. It is most probable, however, that the designs of the Directory at present extend no farther than some attempt to throw over troops and arms to Ireland.

Since Lord Hobart's arrival from India, various and contradictory rumours have been set afloat. One account states, that Tippoo is vigorously preparing for a war, having been promised powerful assistance from France. Yet it was as confidently stated on the arrival of the Heroine frigate, which brought over Lord Hobart, that no alarms of the kind prevailed on his quitting India.

Another report is, that the slaves in the Mauritius had got possession of the island, and had sent to the English squadron enquiring of there to come and take the government for his Britannic Majesty, which was declined, for want of sufficient force.—We simply mention these different statements, without knowing to which to attach credit, as nothing has been issued from the India House to the effect of either.

It now appears certain that Buonaparte will attempt

to convey his army to India; and it is reported that he has left Malta, and sailed for Alexandria.

It is certain that very serious alarms are at present entertained at Whitehall and Leadenhall Street for the safety of our Asiatic possessions. It is difficult to learn particulars; but we understand Lord Hobart's accounts give great uneasiness to Government. Tippoo is preparing for hostilities, in consequence of having received assurances of assistance from France. All India appears head a war more serious, if undertaken in the formidable manner threatened, than any with which that country has ever been visited. At the India House, and the Treasury, the most profound secrecy is observed.

We know, however, that a person who, some time ago, offered to send dispatches to India, for the Government, which should arrive in much less time than by the usual mode of conveyance, and whose proposals were, at that time, not accepted, was a few days ago sent for, by Ministers, from the country, and dispatched with letters to India at a few hours notice.

A special Court of Directors was summoned to be held at the East-India House this day, in consequence of some communications from the Board of Controul, on the subject of the last dispatches from India.

The house of Thorley, Morison, and Co. of Riga, have remitted to the Bank pool, in aid of the voluntary contributions for the defence of the country; and other subscriptions from British merchants resident there may be expected for the same purpose.

Yesterday the Mansion-House Committee received advice of a remittance of 10,000, being on its way from the Governor and inhabitants of the island of Martinique. The Governor himself subscribed 1000.

The master of a vessel which arrived on the 7th at Genoa, from a Spanish port, relates that he saw off Malta 11 English ships of war under Portuguese colours.

The Spanish Admiral Mafaredo has demanded his dismissal. A considerable sum of money is due to the fleet, and he is unable to obtain the necessary supplies from Government.

The King of Spain has acquainted our Government of his intention to send a frigate and two other vessels to Leghorn, for the purpose of bringing the Pope from Tuscany to Spain; and has requested that these ships might not be molested by our cruisers. Our Government has taken the earliest opportunity to inform Lord St Vincent of its compliance with this request, and has ordered the Admiral to render his Holiness all the honours due to his rank and his misfortunes, which he has borne with the utmost fortitude.

This morning arrived a mail from New York and Halifax.

At a late hour on Monday night the Hamburg mail due on Wednesday last arrived at the post-office. The intelligence respecting the negotiation at Raftadt being anterior to the account by the last French papers, is no way interesting. It is believed there that the general points have been agreed on, which, should they be approved by the Emperor and the Directory, will soon terminate all disputes. The conjectures respecting the Toulon fleet, in the letters by this mail, are also of little importance, the French accounts being much later.

A letter from Bastia, in Corsica, of the 12th ult. says, "Buonaparte has already passed the southern point of Sardinia, and is proceeding on his voyage.—A few discharges of cannon will ensure to France the sovereignty of Egypt and the trade of India, the trade in fact of the world. The cutting through of the Isthmus of Suez, in a direct line, is indeed not possible, but a junction of the Mediterranean sea with the Arabian Gulf, in a certain sense, is possible. An expedition will be undertaken from Egypt against the British Indies. It has long been estimated that 10,000 French troops would be sufficient to ensure the conquest of India, and Buonaparte has between 30 and 40,000. From the plague nothing is to be feared, as it generally ceases about the end of June. This expedition is one of the events which will make an era in the history of the world, and decide the fate of its commerce. It has already more than half succeeded, and the preparations at Toulon, which were considered as impossible, have been rendered easy by the Helvetic and Roman Revolutions, combined with other great causes."

The King of Sweden has given orders to augment his marine by the addition of several ships of the line. The Swedish Government has ordered at the same time that the tax on convoys shall be raised to ten per cent. on exports. On imports the duty is only one per cent. To diminish the former, and increase the latter, is surely a very singular policy.

The King of Naples has required every convent in his dominions to supply the state with a man, to be maintained at the expence of the convent—one man for every five nuns. The poor nuns think it very hard that they should be compelled to keep men for the public service.

As one of the Custom-house officers was unloading a detained ship at Yarmouth, a cask, which appeared to contain nothing but coffee-mills, burst as soon as it was landed; on being examined, it was found to contain a great number of broad-swords, on one side of which was the following inscription—"Liberty and Equality," and on the other—"Death or Victory."

The hair of rabbits, spun with silk, to remedy the want of length, is manufacturing at Norwich into stockings, gloves, &c. and promises to answer admirably well.

FLORENCE, June 2.

The Roman Consuls, and French Commissaries and Generals at Rome, have consented to the Pope's remaining in Tuscany; but desired that his Royal Highness would remove him to some part of the Grand Duchy more distant from the confines of the Roman Republic; in consequence of which, his Royal Highness invited his Holiness to take up his abode at the Carthusian Convent, distant two miles from this metropolis, where his Holiness arrived yesterday evening in tolerable good health, and was received with all the attention and respect due to his rank and character, by his Royal Highness's special orders, who sent offers of every thing that could be serviceable and magnificent, for his Holiness's accommodation.

The Pope would have arrived at this Convent some days sooner, had he not been obliged to fly Sienna, and take refuge in a nobleman's country-house near this city, in consequence of a dreadful earthquake which took place there on the 25th ult. which threw down a considerable part of the Convent in which his Holiness resided. Yesterday the earth was occasionally perceived to move. Some lives have been lost, the town is entirely deserted: Mais is said in a public garde adjoining the city.

It now appears certain that Buonaparte will attempt

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EXCISE OFFICE, Edin., July 10, 1798.

By an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, "An Act to revive, continue until the 10th day of April 1799, and amend an act, passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, "An act for granting to his Majesty additional Duties on Distilleries in the several parts of the Highlands of Scotland, therein particularly described, for a limited time, and for regulating the duties on Distilleries in the respective districts in Scotland;" and for granting to his Majesty certain additional duties on Spirits distilled for consumption, and a duty on unwholesome Grain used in Distillation, in Scotland; and for altering and amending certain other acts of Parliament, for the regulation of Distilleries in Scotland, it is enacted, That over and above all the duties now in force upon Licenses, for erecting, working, and using Stills, for making of Spirits in any part of Scotland (which duties are revived and continued till the 10th day of April 1799), there shall be raised, levied, and paid, a further duty of Excise of One Shilling for, and upon every Gallon, English Wine Measure, of British Spirits, raw, rectified, or compounded, of the strength of One to Ten over Hydrometer proof, and so in proportion for any higher or lower degree of strength, which shall have been distilled for consumption in Scotland, and which shall have been distilled by any such distiller paying the composition duties before mentioned, there shall be paid by such distiller the same duties to which any entered stiller shall be liable by the laws of Scotland.

And it is further enacted, that, when the license duty after the rate of 9d. shall be paid for, upon each gallon of a still of 40 gallons content, such duty shall be held to be the license duty on the spirits manufactured in such still, from and after the said 5th July 1798, until the said 10th April 1799, to the extent of 253 gallons English wine measure of spirits, of the strength of one, to ten over Hydrometer proof, and no more; and, when the license duty, after the rate of 6d. per gallon, shall be paid for, upon each gallon of a still of 40 gallons content, such duty shall be held to be the license duty on the spirits manufactured in such still, from and after the said 5th July 1798, until the said 10th April 1799, to the extent of 234 gallons, English wine measure of spirits, of the strength of one to ten over Hydrometer proof, and no more; and when any such license duties shall be respectively paid for any still of a lesser size, the like proportion that shall be observed respectively as to the quantity of spirits for which such license duties shall be held to have been paid; and that, for and upon all spirits which shall be manufactured from such licensed stills between the days aforesaid, over and above the respective quantities aforesaid, there shall be paid by every such distiller, a duty at and after the rate of 3d. for each gallon for such surplus spirits of the strength aforesaid, over and above the said respective license duties.

It is further enacted, That there shall be raised, levied, and paid, a further duty of Excise of One Shilling for, and upon every gallon English Wine measure of British Spirits, of the strength of One to Ten over Hydrometer proof, and so in proportion for any higher or lower degree of strength, which on, and from, and after the said 5th July 1798, and until the said 10th day of April 1799, exclusive, shall have been and shall be distilled in any part of the Lowlands of Scotland, for consumption in Scotland, or shall have been or shall be distilled for such consumption, within certain other parts in Scotland, particularly described and known by the name of the intermediate and proper Highland districts, not exceeding the number of Gallions herein after limited and restricted to be distilled on, and from, and after the said 5th July 1798, until the said 10th day of April 1799, by or from each still within the boundaries thereof mentioned; such duty to be paid by the Distillers of the said Spirits over and above the license duty on the still, which shall have been or shall be paid, or become payable, by such Distiller, him, or in respect of the distillation of such Spirits.

The duties on stock in hand are directed to be paid by four equal instalments, viz. on 3rd September, 3rd November, 3rd December, and 3rd January next; and the duty on spirits distilled after the passing of this act are payable at the same times and in the same manner as the Malt Duty on the Stills, in the several Districts in Scotland respectively, on pain of forfeiting double the amount of the said additional duty, not to paid.

It is provided by this Act, that the Officers of Excise shall be authorised and empowered, and have right, by night or day, to enter into and continue in every Stillhouse, Storehouse, Warehouse, Cellar or other place, made use of by any Distiller, Rectifier, or Compounder, in any part of Scotland, for making or keeping wass or spirits, and by gauging, measuring, or otherwise, to take account of the quantity of Wath and of Spirits in the Stock, custody, or possession of every such Distiller, Rectifier, or Compounder, and also of the quantity of Wath and of Spirits which shall from time to time be brewed or made, or distilled, rectified, or compounded, by any such Distiller, Rectifier, or Compounder, and to enter such account, as well of the Wath as of the Spirits, in a book or books to be kept by such Officer or Officers for that purpose.

It is further enacted, that, after the passing of this Act, no Spirits found in the Stock, custody, or possession of, or that shall be afterwards distilled, rectified, or compounded by any Distiller, Rectifier, or Compounder, shall be sent out of such Stock, custody, or possession, or shall be removed from the house, building, or work wherein the same were made or manufactured, rectified, or compounded, or shall be carried from one place to another, by land or by water, without a permit granted and signed by the proper Officer of Excise of the division, and specifying therein the quantity, quality, and strength of such Spirits and the package thereof, the person from whom, the period to whom, and the place where the same are to be sent and limiting a reasonable time within which the said permit is to be in force, on pain of forfeiting all such Spirits as shall be sent out, removed, or carried, or found removing or carrying, without such permit. And if any such Distiller, Rectifier, or Compounder shall send or carry, or knowingly permit or suffer to be sent or carried, any spirits from the house, building, or work wherein the same were made, manufactured, or compounded, without such permit as aforesaid, he shall, over and above the surcharge of the spirits, forfeit a sum equal to the duty chargeable on such spirits.

It is likewise enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, every licensed Distiller in Scotland shall be required and obliged to make and deliver to the proper Officer of Excise of the division in which the Distillery is carried on, weekly, a true return or declaration in writing, signed by him, of the respective quantities of malt and unmalted grain used by such licensed Distiller at every malt, and of the quantity of spirits produced therewith; which declaration or return shall contain the true number of gallons and strength of the spirits distilled in each day of such week, on pain of forfeiting £100 for every neglect or refusal to make or deliver such true return weekly, and the like sum for every false return that shall be made by any such Distiller.

And whereas it is reasonable that all barley, bear, or bogg, or other corn or grain, which shall be used unmalted or raw, for the purpose of distillation in Scotland, should pay the like duty as malt now pays: It is therefore enacted, that from and after the 10th day of August 1798, the Officers of Excise shall be, and are authorized and required from time to time, to measure and take an account of the exact quantity of all the malt, and also of all the barley, bear, or bogg, or other corn or grain, unmalted or raw, which is to be used for the purpose of distillation, by any licensed Distiller, in any part of Scotland, before the same, or any part thereof, shall be ground down, or put into the mash tun, and to charge the same duty for, and upon every bushel of such barley, bear, or bogg, or other corn or grain, unmalted or raw, as is chargeable on malt in Scotland; which duty shall be paid at the same times, and in the same manner, and under the like provisions as the duty on malt is payable by him, if a maker of malt, or if not, at the same time, and under the like provisions as the additional duty on spirits by this Act granted. And if any licensed Distiller, in any part of Scotland, shall, after the said 10th of August 1798, grind down, or put into the mash tun, any malt, or any bear, or bogg, or other corn or grain, unmalted or raw, before the same shall have been measured, and the account thereof taken, by the proper Officer of Excise, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit £100.

It is further enacted, That every license for the distilling, making, or manufacturing of low wines or spirits in the Lowlands of Scotland, or for the rectifying, compounding, or mixing of any kind of spirits, in any part of Scotland, which shall be granted or renewed from and after the 10th day of October 1798 inclusive, shall be, and continue in force from the said 10th October 1798 inclusive, to the 10th April 1799 exclusive; and that, upon or previous to the granting of any such license, the person applying for the same shall, before he be entitled to such license, pay down in advance, in ready money, to the proper Officer of Excise appointed to receive the same, One Third part of the full sum payable under such license, from the said 10th of October 1798 inclusive, to the 10th December following exclusive; and shall, on or before the said 10th December 1798, pay down in ready money, in advance, one other Third part; and shall, on or before the 10th February 1799, pay down, in ready money in advance, the remaining Third part of the said full sum, payable under such license, from the said 10th December 1798 inclusive, to the 10th of April 1799 exclusive.

And it is further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Excise in Scotland, to grant licenses to all persons applying for the same, and duly recommended and qualified to erect, keep, and work stills in the Highlands of Scotland, within the respective counties, parts of counties, and limits particularly specified and described in the Act of the 3rd and 37th years of his Majesty's reign, from the 5th day of July 1798 inclusive, until the 10th April 1799 exclusive, and no longer, upon payment of the same, and on higher rate of duty for or in respect of such license, to which distillers in the said respective districts were subject and liable, under the last recited Act, for the whole year between the 5th July 1797 and the 5th July 1798, and in the same proportion according to the time for which the said license shall be granted and in force. Such last mentioned distillers are confined to the use of grain of the growth of the several counties or parts of counties specified in the former Highland Distillery Act,

HOTEL AND INN AT CUPAR.

under the several provisions and regulations mentioned in such Act, except so far as altered by the present Act.

And whereas the license duties payable on stills in the respective Highland districts were formerly held to be a composition for the duty on malt, to the extent respectively mentioned in the former acts relating thereto; and whereas it is expedient to discontinue the said exemptions from the duty on malt, it is enacted, that from and after the 5th day of July 1798, the said exemptions shall cease and determine, and be altogether discontinued; and abolished; and that, for and upon all malt, which shall be made or used by any distiller paying the composition duties before mentioned, there shall be paid by such distiller the same duties to which any entered stiller shall be liable by the laws of Scotland.

And it is further enacted, that, when the license duty after the rate of 9d. shall be paid for, upon each gallon of a still of 40 gallons content, such duty shall be held to be the license duty on the spirits manufactured in such still, from and after the said 5th July 1798, until the said 10th April 1799, to the extent of 253 gallons English wine measure of spirits, of the strength of one, to ten over Hydrometer proof, and no more; and, when the license duty, after the rate of 6d. per gallon, shall be paid for, upon each gallon of a still of 40 gallons content, such duty shall be held to be the license duty on the spirits manufactured in such still, from and after the said 5th July 1798, until the said 10th April 1799, to the extent of 234 gallons, English wine measure of spirits, of the strength of one to ten over Hydrometer proof, and no more; and when any such license duties shall be respectively paid for any still of a lesser size, the like proportion that shall be observed respectively as to the quantity of spirits for which such license duties shall be held to have been paid; and that, for and upon all spirits which shall be manufactured from such licensed stills between the days aforesaid, over and above the respective quantities aforesaid, there shall be paid by every such distiller, a duty at and after the rate of 3d. for each gallon for such surplus spirits of the strength aforesaid, over and above the said respective license duties.

And it is further enacted, that the license duties imposed upon the capacity or content of all stills used in Scotland, shall, from and after the passing of this act, be held and taken as the license duties on stills for fix working days in the week only throughout the year for which license shall be granted, exclusive of Sundays; and that if any distiller shall work or charge any still or stills on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, if any still or stills shall not be completely discharged and worked off at or before 12 o'clock on Saturday night, and shall not continue silent or uncharged till one o'clock on Monday morning following, or if any still or stills shall be found charged at work, or filled with anything other than water, between the hours of 12 o'clock on Saturday night and one o'clock on Monday morning, then every such distiller shall forfeit £100 for each offence, and for every time any still or stills shall be found silent or uncharged between the hours aforesaid, to be worked or charged.

And it is further enacted, that it shall be lawful for any person, or persons, now licensed by the Commissioners of Excise, to erect, keep, and work, any still or stills for the distilling, making, or manufacturing of Low Wines or Spirits in the Lowlands of Scotland, for consumption in Scotland, to deliver up his or their licenses to the said Commissioners, or to the proper Supervisor of the district or Office of the division, to be vacated at any time after the passing of this act, and before the 10th October 1798, on giving to the said Commissioners, Supervisor or Officer at least, ten days previous notice in writing, signed by such person, of such intention; whereupon and at the end of the said ten days, the said Commissioners, &c. shall, and they are hereby respectively authorized to vacate the same, and every such person shall be entitled to a return of a part of the license duty paid thereupon for the present year, in proportion to the period of such year then unexpired, and shall be fully indemnified, freed, and discharged, for any further payment of duty for or upon such license during the remainder of the said year, and from any penalty, forfeiture, action, or prosecution, for or by reason of having discontinued to work any still or stills under the authority of such license, after the same shall have been delivered up and vacated.

And it is further enacted, that it shall be lawful for any person licensed by the Commissioners of Excise to distill Low Wine or Spirits in the Lowlands of Scotland, for consumption in Scotland, or to rectify, compound, or mix any kind of Spirits in any part of Scotland, between the 10th October 1798 and 10th April 1799, or for any person licensed to distill in the Highlands of Scotland between 6th July 1798 and the 10th April 1799, to deliver up his license to the said Commissioners, or to the proper Supervisor of the district or Office of the division to be vacated, upon giving to the said Commissioners, &c. one calendar month's previous notice in writing, signed by such person, of such intention, before he shall be entitled to discontinue working his still or stills so licensed, and the said Commissioners, &c. are authorized to vacate the said license, but not sooner or at any other time or times than at and from the end of any two calendar months in the Lowlands, or of any three calendar months in the Highlands, for which said two or three months, the license duty has been actually paid in advance; and in that case the proportion of the license duty payable for such still or stills for the unexpired time of the license during which the working of the said still or stills shall be discontinued, shall not be charged or payable by such person, giving such notice and ceasing to work the said still or stills from and after the time specified in such notice, that is, only at the end of two months or three months respectively before mentioned.

And it is further enacted, that on or before the 10th July 1798, it shall be lawful for licenced Distillers in the Lowlands, or to consume in Scotland, to deliver in their licences to the said Commissioners, &c. to be vacated in part, by ceasing, from and after the said 10th July 1798, to work one entire still where two or more stills have been licensed, or, by ceasing to work two entire stills, where three or more stills have been licensed, and to continue to work the other or others of such stills, or by reducing or lessening the capacity or content of any still or stills at present licensed, by cutting down the same to a lesser capacity or content, upon previous notice in writing, signed by such Distiller, being given on or before the day aforesaid, of such intention; and abatement of license duty shall be made on such last mentioned still or stills only from the day on which the said still or stills shall have ceased to be worked, or shall have been reduced, lessened, or changed; but it is especially enacted, that no still to be reduced shall be used or employed, either for the distilling of Wath or of Low Wines, unless the capacity or content thereof, including the head, shall, after such reduction or change, be at the least 40 gallons English wine measure or upwards.

And it is likewise enacted, that in case any Distiller shall, after the passing of this act, and before the 10th April 1799, discontinue the working of any licensed still, and demolish the furnace thereof; and shall also deposit with the Officer of Excise of the division in which such still was worked, the head and worn of the said still to be by him securely kept, till the same shall be again licensed; and if any Distiller shall neglect or refuse to take down the said still, or to demolish the furnace thereof, or to deposit the head and worn of such still, or shall employ the body thereof in distilling Low Wines or Spirits before the same shall be again duly licensed, he shall forfeit, for every such offence, £100. And it is further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Excise in Scotland, and Officers acting by their authority, to grant licenses to any person in the Lowlands, between the said 10th October 1798 and the 10th April 1799 exclusive, to work one still of a content in the body thereof, exclusive of the head, not less than 49 gallons English wine measure, for distilling, making, or manufacturing Wath, Low Wines or Spirits; but no license shall be granted to any person in the Lowlands to work a wath still and Low Wine still together, unless the Low Wine still be of a content or capacity in the body thereof, exclusive of the head, not less than one fourth part of the content or capacity of such Wath still.

It is further enacted, That every license for the distilling, making, or manufacturing of low wines or spirits in the Lowlands of Scotland, or for the rectifying, compounding, or mixing of any kind of spirits, in any part of Scotland, which shall be granted or renewed from and after the 10th day of October 1798 inclusive, shall be, and continue in force from the said 10th October 1798 inclusive, to the 10th April 1799 exclusive; and that, upon or previous to the granting of any such license, the person applying for the same shall, before he be entitled to such license, pay down in advance, in ready money, to the proper Officer of Excise appointed to receive the same, One Third part of the full sum payable under such license, from the said 10th of October 1798 inclusive, to the 10th December following exclusive; and shall, on or before the said 10th December 1798, pay down in ready money, in advance, one other Third part; and shall, on or before the 10th February 1799, pay down, in ready money in advance, the remaining Third part of the said full sum, payable under such license, from the said 10th December 1798 inclusive, to the 10th of April 1799 exclusive.

And it is further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Excise in Scotland, to grant licenses to all persons applying for the same, and duly recommended and qualified to erect, keep, and work stills in the Highlands of Scotland, within the respective counties, parts of counties, and limits particularly specified and described in the Act of the 3rd and 37th years of his Majesty's reign, from the 5th day of July 1798 inclusive, until the 10th April 1799 exclusive, and no longer, upon payment of the same, and on higher rate of duty for or in respect of such license, to which distillers in the said respective districts were subject and liable, under the last recited Act, for the whole year between the 5th July 1797 and the 5th July 1798, and in the same proportion according to the time for which the said license shall be granted and in force. Such last mentioned distillers are confined to the use of grain of the growth of the several counties or parts of counties specified in the former Highland Distillery Act,

AT CUPAR, June 20, 1798.

The General Meeting of the FIRE FARMING SOCIETY being held here.

WILLIAM WILSON of Pirms, Preses,

THE Meeting proceeded to examine the state of their funds, made up to this date, and found the same amounted to 381, 3s. 10d. Sterling. Mr Peter Kilgour, their treasurer, produced to the Meeting the Bank of Scotland's bill for the amount. The Meeting approved of the accounts, as both accurate and justly stated.

The Preses next laid before the Meeting, written information from the Windygates Committee, of which he himself was Convener, That four Members of this Society had been concerned in a mob at Balbirny, Balgony, and Dury, or one or other of these places, in opposition to the militia act, and had at least countenanced sedition by their presence in the mob. That the 9th article of the Society's Regulations contain these words: "If any Member be found guilty of seditionary practices, crime, or misdemeanor punishable by the laws of the land, that can in any manner bring odium or discredit on the Society, from his being a Member of it, he shall be immediately expelled, and be incapable of readmission." And moved that, in compliance with said Regulation, these Members be expelled from this Society.

The Meeting found the crime of sedition proven against John Christie, tenant in Tollybreak, and unanimously agreed to expel him from this Society, and his name was struck from the list of Members. And in regard that the other three accused Members denied the fact, and that only one Member in this present meeting was able to say positively that he saw two of them in the mob at Balbirny, the Meeting refused to delay expelling, and recommended to their Committee to meet at the New Inn, on the third Wednesday of July next, to enquire into the fact, and if proven, to expel them from this Society. And they instructed their Committee to admit of no defense, if the fact of being in the mob is satisfactorily proved, unless the accused shall be able to prove their being forced into the mob, and kept in it by the same means, or applied to by a Magistrate to assist him in keeping the peace. Being present in any of their way, the Society cannot consider as innocent, and are resolved to execute the rules of the Society in this respect with severity.

The Meeting next proceeded to examine the accounts of the expences of opposing the late road bill from being passed into a law, until it was made to affect the Farmers; and found that thirty-seven parishes of this county had honours by paid their proportion of that expence, viz. 7s. 6d. per ploughgate, and that the remaining parishes had paid in the same proportion, the sum raised would have been fully adequate to defray the whole expence, without requiring any aid above their just proportion, from the two hundred farmers who subscribed the bond to pay the whole; even if they should be ungenerously abandoned by their brethren. And as this Meeting is possessed of information from several of the most respectable farmers residing in those parishes who have contributed nothing, that their not doing so, has been chiefly owing to the negligence of those appointed to collect never taking the trouble to call upon them for their proportion, and that they are equally willing to contribute as those who have already paid, having an equal interest and equal benefit with them, from the very necessary measures pursued and conducted to a successful issue:

The Meeting therefore named new Collectors, and recommended them to complete the collection immediately, and request them to take the trouble to attend the Committee at New Inn, on the third Wednesday of July next, to examine these accounts on the strict impartiality, that they may be enabled to testify to their respective parishes, that they have seen every thing paid by them properly accounted for.

And in the mean time, finding that the deficiency is less than one hundred pounds Sterling, and that it would be unhandome to call on the subscribers of the bond to make up the deficiency, when there is every prospect that the same will be made up from those parishes who have not yet had the opportunity of transmitting their proportion; and that it is highly improper that the Agents who handsomely left the compensation for their trouble a blank, to be filled up at the discretion of the Fife Farmers, should not be immediately paid—therefore this Meeting ordered Mr Peter Kilgour, their treasurer, to advance one hundred pounds Sterling, to pay in full all accounts of expence incurred in this business, and to lay the discharges before the New Inn Committee.—This Meeting being confident, that the whole will be repaid to the Society who have had the honour to take the lead in this business, and without whose aid, individual farmers might have sunk, and their efforts proved, unavailing.

A Member then stated to the Meeting, that the first theft ever committed on the property of any Member of this Society had been by Alexander Mill, late toll-keeper at New Inn toll-bar, that a search warrant being instantly obtained, the stolen goods were found in his possession, and recovered, but that the said Alexander Mill had made his escape, though there is reason to believe he still lurks in this country—that by the rules of this Society no expense is to be spared in prosecuting to conviction all thieves who commit treblefornes on the property of the Members, and therefore moved, that Five Pounds Sterling shall be give by the Society to any person or persons apprehending and committing to prison the said Alexander Mill; to be paid on conviction.

The Meeting unanimously agreed to the motion, and ordered their treasurer to pay Five pounds Sterling upon the conviction of the said Alexander Mill, to the person who shall apprehend him, being firmly determined to bring him to justice, and every thief who touches the property of a Member, if he remain in this kingdom.

The Meeting considering that from many of the Members not receiving regularly the newspapers, it is necessary to fix invariably upon the third Wednesday of June for the Annual General Meeting of this Society in all time coming; and to advertise this resolution in the newspapers, that the farmers may be fully apprised of it. The next General Meeting is to be held at Cupar, within the Town-house, on the 3d Wednesday of June 1799.

WILLIAM WILSON.